

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1868.

The English Cabinet.

The members of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet are as follows:

Lord High Chancellor, Sir William Page Wood; President of the Privy Council, Lord Kimberley; Lord Privy Seal, Earl Russell; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Robert Lowe; First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Childers; Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon; Home Secretary, Henry A. Bruce; Secretary of War, Mr. Cardwell; Secretary for India, Duke of Argyll; Colonial Secretary, Earl Granville; Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Stansfeld; Secretary for the Poor Law Board, Mr. George Thompson; the United States Minister to President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Bright; Postmaster General, Mr. Charles P. Villiers; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Ohagan.

The new Premier, Mr. Gladstone, was born at Liverpool in 1809, and was educated at Eaton or Christ College, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student, in 1829, and graduated after taking a double first class, in 1831. After finishing his studies, in 1832, he was elected a member of the House of Commons for Newark in the conservative interest. In 1834 he was appointed to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in February 1835, Under Secretary of Colonial Affairs. In April, 1835, Mr. Gladstone retired with the whole of the Cabinet from office and remained in the ranks of the Conservative Opposition until 1841, when Sir Robert was once more appointed Prime Minister. Mr. Gladstone by this time was universally recognized as one of the most prominent men of the Conservative party, and was, therefore, appointed in the new Cabinet Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint. On accepting this office he was also sworn a member of the Privy Council. In 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but resigned that office early in 1845. The proposed modification of the Corn laws, in 1846, led to disagreements between Peel and the Duke of Newcastle. At the general election in 1847, he was chosen one of the members for the University of Oxford. Mr. Gladstone was an earnest member of the Established Church, yet when the questions of University Reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities were agitated, he emancipated himself from party prejudices and party ties and voted in opposition to his conservative friends. In 1852 he refused to accept a place in Earl Derby's Cabinet.

In December, 1852, on the formation of the Coalition Ministry, under Earl Aberdeen, Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which office his financial genius again secured the admiration of all political parties. On the reconstruction of the Cabinet by Lord Palmerston (1855), Mr. Gladstone for some time retained the same office; but when his colleagues resolved not to resist a motion by Mr. Roebuck clearly implying a censure of the Ministry, Mr. Gladstone preferred to resign, but continued to give Palmerston's Ministry an independent support. In the winter of 1858-9, he accepted a mission to the Ionian Islands. In June, 1859, he resumed office under Lord Palmerston, as Chancellor of the Exchequer. After the death of Palmerston, Gladstone became the leader in the House of Commons, retaining the Chancellorship of the Exchequer in Lord Russell's second administration. Early in the session of 1866, he brought in a Reform bill, but a motion in committee having been carried, June 18, against the Government, by a majority of 11 votes, Mr. Gladstone resigned, and was succeeded by a Tory Cabinet, first under Earl Derby, and later under Disraeli. Being again leader of the Liberal opposition, Mr. Gladstone brought in resolutions in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and these resolutions were adopted by a large majority. The Tory Ministry determined, before tendering their resignation, to try an appeal to the people. The general election held in November, 1868, resulted in a largely increased majority of the Liberal party. Mr. Disraeli consequently resigned, and Mr. Gladstone was appointed Prime Minister.

Mr. Gladstone is not only a statesman, but a distinguished author. Among his publications is an elaborate work on Homer. The private character of Mr. Gladstone is represented to be beyond reproach.

FISK, JAMES, JR.—Concerning this Erie Railroad Director the Boston Transcript says: He "may buy up steamboat lines, railways and theatres, but when he undertakes to stop newspaper criticism on his course of life, he has a much bigger job on his hands than either he or his legal advisers imagine." The Commercial Advertiser thinks Mr. Fisk's libel suits may be fun for the lawyers and the newspapers, but they will be discovered in the end to be very expensive to Mr. Fisk. The New York Tribune suggests that if he gets \$100,000 out of that paper in the libel suit he should give one half of it to establish "an asylum for decayed and indigent stockholders who have lost their money in Erie."

GEN. MEADE'S ADMINISTRATION.—The Sun says that Meade's administration in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and the Carolinas has been both wise and lenient. There were persons tried by military courts during the eight months of his administration. Of these 17 were sentenced to death, and an analysis of the records shows that the sentences were not endorsed, those of others were remitted, and those of two were sent to the President to be dealt with. The remaining one is now serving out his sentence. This, in a population of millions.

Congress.

Monday, a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Morrill, providing that the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, the United States Minister to England, is prejudicial to the interests and dignity of the nation, and requesting the President to order immediately his recall. Mr. Randall moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, remarking that there were no facts to justify such a declaration. Mr. Banks moved to refer the joint resolution to the committee on foreign affairs. The motion to lay on the table was rejected. Mr. Schofield expressed the hope that the motion to refer would be voted down, and that there would be a square vote on the resolution. The resolution was referred to the committee on foreign affairs by a vote of 94 to 41.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts introduced a bill to repeal the tenure-of-office act. It was referred to the judiciary bill.

The Springfield Republican and James Fisk, Jr.

James Fisk, Jr., who figures prominently in the Erie Railroad difficulties, is a Vermont boy by birth, and we remember well when he peddled Dry Goods, &c., in various sections of the State. James has used the Tribune and other New York papers for saying that he was trying to get out of the country with \$5,000,000 belonging to the Road. He has also sued the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, for printing a sketch of his career, and the Republican of Saturday thus facetiously alludes to the event:

This is a world of sad disappointments, in truth. Our pleasant and only too brief biographical notes of Mr. James Fisk, Jr., the Erie stock-jobber, the new peer of Daniel D. ew, Robert Schuyler and Morton Peto, the other day, we certainly thought would bring us something handsome in the way of a letter of thanks, possibly a trifling douceur, like a few thousand shares of Erie. We even fancied hearing his rich, round voice shouting down the pipe to the printer, "grind off another half a million of stock or bonds—whatever form happens to be on the press—for that clever Republican fellow up in Springfield, bless his heart." But, alas and alas, he sends his compliments, instead, in the form of a libel suit—damages \$50,000. The fear that he might become insane is probably already realized; he don't recognize his friends. Care, anxiety, the heavy burden of a sixty million capital suddenly doubled, and the persecution of Mr. Belmont have done their sad work. And this rare and brilliant ornament to Wall street and to society must be banished from the exciting world. Life was, indeed, too fast, too sad for his sensitive heart. One hope remains; not having his tender complimentary note at hand—it was so precious an autograph that the rude bearer carried it off with him,—we may not yet know all his thoughts; but the hope is left, at least, that he was so charmed with our biographical reminiscences, our compliments to his brilliant career, his beautifully painted peddling wagon, his fascinating personal appearance, his nervous vigor and daring recklessness in business and in social life, that, like the spoiled beauty, he hungers for more, and so sends up this little provocation to us to hunt up and print more of the flattering and interesting details of his outward and inward life. How gladly we catch at this straw that saves us from the thought of his drowning in a palsied mind. We welcome the relief, accept the witty hint, and shall go out to seek matter to fill out our only too rough and incomplete biography of the new great man of the era—Mr. James Fisk, Jr. Similar notes have been sent around to other leading papers, the Tribune, the Times and the World, of New York, inviting the further study of his life; and we know they will all share our kindness of heart and go to work enthusiastically to let the country know on what meat this Caesar feeds that he has grown so fat.

The Mania for Speculation.

"Burlough," the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, relates the following:

A banker nearly eighty years of age, who three months ago was accounted a millionaire, went under last week and can't pay five cents on the dollar. Naturally cool, self-reliant, and cautious, the Erie mania seemed to infatuate him. He broke over all restraints, defied the judgment and counsel of his friends, and no gambler was ever more swallowed up with the excitement of play than was this man. Everybody saw that he was going to ruin, but he persisted in his course, and is now penniless in his old age. He is a type of a large class of men. The fortune, passion and excitement that prevails among the Wall street brokers, together with the constant drinking, exceeds belief. The great mass of these men are just as wild and excited as the so-called gamblers. One noted speculator, very daring and reckless, is nearly eighty years old. His property is estimated at about 20 millions. He is a professed Christian, attends punctually the prayer-meeting of his church, speaks, prays, and often leads the service. His friends have done everything to keep him out

of the stock market. He is too old and too rich to be in this whirl, and to be the figure head of intense litigation. He has solemnly promised, over and over again, that he will have nothing more to do with it. Yet he goes down to Wall Street, plunges in where the affray is the hottest, and goes home at night richer or poorer by half a million. While the whirlpool draws in such men it is not surprising that small fry are engulfed by thousands.

Personal.

The late Zera Barnes, of Hancock, was Justice of Peace and Town Clerk for 45 years in succession.

Rev. Franklin Butler, of Windsor, and Hon. Erasmus D. Warner, of New Haven, were among the Vice-Presidents of the New England Christian Temperance convention recently held in Boston.

Geo. Wm. Curtis gets \$7000 for his "Easy Chair" in Harper's.

Espartero has been asked to become temporary Dictator of Spain.

Dumas, it is said, owes his publisher more money than he can ever hope to pay.

Brigham Young was stricken with paralysis in the midst of business one day last week.

The richest young man of his age in the country is young Sears, of Boston, the heir of the late Joshua Sears, a wealthy merchant. His income is half a million, and he is only about eight years old.

Powers, the sculptor, is soon expected in this country. He has been absent 31 years.

Mr. James C. Waugh, who graduated at Middlebury College, last summer, has gone in a business in the "Bogy Nail Mill Company," St. Louis, Mo.

Geo. Wilkes of the Spirit of the Times sailed for Europe on Saturday, 29th ult.

F. M. Ludlow, an old citizen of St. Louis, has gone into bankruptcy. Among his liabilities are upward of \$8000 to Fanny Kemble and \$5000 to Charlotte Cushman.

M. Havin, the late chief editor of the Steele, leaves a fortune amounting to \$570,000.

Miss Adelaide Phillips has accepted an offer of a four years' engagement to sing in opera in Paris, and sails from Boston in the spring to fulfil it.

H. N. Rakin, a colored man, has been appointed Bailiff of the United States District Court, in session at Memphis.

The Department Reports.

THE TREASURY.

Secretary McCulloch's report congratulates the country on the good condition of its finances, and that no ill effect has been experienced on account of a redundant currency. He believes that a revised tariff and modified revenue laws would tend to a resumption of specie payments; but he is opposed to any legislation as to the time of the resumption. The report shows that up to date \$27,350,350 seven-thirty bonds have been funded into five-twenty bonds, leaving on December 1 only \$2,363,150 seven-thirty notes outstanding. All the compound interest notes which became due between June 10, 1867, and October 16, 1868, have not been redeemed, but many have been exchanged for 3 per cent. certificates. This policy of funding was regarded as tending strongly toward resumption of specie payments. Mr. McCulloch's views as to the contraction of the paper circulation are unchanged. The Secretary estimates the expenses of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, at \$250,000,000, which would be increased in event of an Indian war. The war Department this year will not require as much for bounties as last. The annual interest on the public debt was about \$140,000,000. The estimates of the Navy Department are \$75,000,000 less than last year. The internal revenue this fiscal year will amount to \$120,000,000. The debt from November 1, 1867, to December 1, 1868, has been reduced about \$27,000,000. The Secretary again recommends the reorganization of the Department Bureaus.

THE NAVY.

The report of Secretary Welles shows the present naval force, the different squadrons, the vessels attached thereto, the injury and destruction of vessels by earthquakes, the reduction of force in Navy Yards, speaks of the survey of the North Pacific, the iron clads, the League Island, and contains the amount of expenses for the past fiscal year and estimates for the next.

It also has chapters devoted to the reports of the several bureaus of the department.

One of the most interesting features of the report is the account of the extended tour of Admiral Farragut.

The exhibit of the naval force shows 206 vessels, carrying 1,743 guns. Of these vessels, 43 are in squadron service, 3 in special and lake service, 1 apprentice ship, 10 practice vessels, 6 receiving ships, 19 for officers' quarters, tugs, &c., 50 iron clads laid up, 5 iron clads unfinished, 15 steam sloops not completed, line-of-battle ships not completed, and other vessels laid up fitting for sea and for sale. Of these vessels, 35 are first, 37 second, 70 third, and 38 fourth class.

The organization of the squadrons remains essentially the same as when the last annual report was made. Some changes of commanding officers and of vessels have taken place, and the force of each squadron has, in consequence of the limited number of men allowed by the act of the 17th June last, been necessarily reduced.

The Secretary states that the navy has done all it could for the protection of our commerce and ship interests with the limited number of vessels employed, and that throughout Europe the rights of American citizens are respected; and wherever the flag has been carried by the navy, the privileges to which they

are entitled have been asserted and maintained.

The report goes on to narrate the voyage of Admiral Farragut, and the flattering reception extended to him by the Governments of all the countries visited by him.

A Chicagoian about to set out on his travels, and having his feet lighted by the lamp of experience, has procured a trunk encased in sheet iron, on which his name appears in large letters, with a defiant—

"Throw and be damned."

A Sunday-School teacher asked a little girl who was the first man. She answered that she did not know. The question was then put to an Irish girl, who answered—

"Adam, sir," with apparent satisfaction.

"La!" said the first child, "you need not feel so grand about it—he wasn't an Irishman!"

During the homeward trip of the *Henry Chauncy*, from Aspinwall, the steerage passengers were so numerous as to make them uncomfortable. As for sleeping accommodation, it was aptly described by a C. I. floridian who accompanied the captain and said:

"I should like to have a sleeping berth, if you please."

"Why, where have you been sleeping these last two nights since we left?"

"Well, I've been sleeping a top of a sick man; but he's got better now, and won't stand it any longer."

Special Notices.

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald or thinning face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

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PERUVIAN SYRUP.

A protected solution of the protoxide of Iron which is so prepared that it assimilates at once with the blood, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of IRON IN THE BLOOD, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone. The divine says: "I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

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Some folks seem to be proud of telling how "lame their shoulders are"—"of my crick in the back"—or, "I have got the Sciatica"—and delight in bragging that "nothing can cure me!"—but when we get such "awful folks" to use Renne's Pain-Killing Magic Oil, faithfully, we not only cure their lameness and cramp away their pains, but we actually take all that kind of "brag out of them," and they frankly own up and say, "It works like a charm!"

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WOMAN.

FEMALLES, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do it justice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far often caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for previous education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ballroom. Thus, with the body half-dressed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revels the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by over-exercising, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and restraints of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Pre-lap and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

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